W. Matthew Weaver

THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1798. [N° 1903.]

NEWPORT: *(Rhode-Island)* Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday 17th October next, at Ten o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises, if not Sold at private Sale before,

Two Hundred Acres of LAND, partly Upland and partly Marsh, on Sachuweſt Neck, on this Island; bounded Easterly, Northerly and Southerly, on the Sea—where can be procured Plenty of Sea Manure.

N. B. The Terms will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.——If the Weather is not fair, the Vendue will be the next fair Day.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may know the Terms, by applying to NICHOLAS EASTON, in Middletown.

September 25, 1798.

DRIFTED up, on the Shore of the Subſcriber, in Middletown, a few Days ſince, a ſmall CEDAR BOAT, about 14 Feet Keel.——Whoever owns the ſame, may have her again, paying Charges, by applying to

JAMES CHACE.

Who wants to purchaſe, a ſmall Quantity of ſheared WOOL.

25th of 9th Month, 1798.

TO BE LET (together or in Diviſions) and Poſſeſſion given on the firſt Day of November next,

A large and commodious DWELLING HOUSE & LOT, with a Shop, Carriage Houſes and Stables, ſituate upon Thames-ſtreet. The Terms may be inquired of Mr. WILLIAM ELLERY, jun. or of

W. MARCHANT.

Sept. 3, 1798.

JOHN BOURS,

At the Sign of the golden EAGLE,

INVITES his Friends, old Cuſtomers, and others, to his Shop, where a very handſome Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, juſt imported, will be found, upon as low Terms, for Caſh, as at any Store in the State.

For SALE, by

Simeon Martin,

SIXTY Hogſheads of good Retailing Surinam Molaſſes,

15 Hogſheads of Old Windward Iſland Rum, 3d Proof,

1500 Buſhels of St. Martin's Coarſe Salt,

Coffee by the Barrel,

Cotton, by the Bag;—and,

TICKETS in the Rhode-Iſland College LOTTERY.

☞ *Juſt Received, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof a few Copies of the Reverend Mr.* THAYER'S *DISCOURSE, on the FEDERAL FAST, May 9th, 1798.*

Printed at the preſſing Solicitation of thoſe who heard it.

[The following was omitted in our laſt for want of Room.]

Mr. BARBER,

If you think the following Remarks merit a place in your paper, pleaſe to inſert them, and you will at leaſt oblige

A CUSTOMER.

I CONCEIVE that every inhabitant of Newport, that has arrived to years capable of reflecting on ſo important a ſubject, cannot but approve of CIVIS's judicious remarks, in your paper of the 18th inſt. relative to the probable origin of that putrid, malignant Fever, which has ſpread ſuch melancholy devaſtation in various parts of the United States. And eſpecially his obſervations in regard to the nuiſances, clearly demonſtrated to exiſt in this town. *Civis*, in ſuggeſting ſo beneficial a hint, thou haſt done well;—it evinces a laudable, and praiſe-worthy ſolicitude, for the ſafety of thy fellow-citizens;—for which, be pleaſed to accept the grateful thanks of an individual.—And although many well-diſpoſed Citizens are apparently calculating, as it were, perfect ſecurity—from the purity of our excellent climate; and appear, regardleſs of the fatal conſequences that may ultimately reſult from theſe neglected nuiſances;—doubtleſs, even thoſe of this deſcription, will ſanction *Civis*'s philanthropy.

But, fellow citizens, this ſilent acquieſcence, excluſive of active operation, will not remedy an obvious evil, loudly complained of, which in emphatical language, demands your immediate exertions. I beſeech you, ye venerable fathers of the town! in behalf of thoſe endeared to you by the tendereſt of ties; your wives! your children! your connexions, and friends! ſeriouſly to impreſs your minds with the indiſpenſable and ſacred duty you owe them and yourſelves, in purſuing every rational method to avert (if poſſible) ſo direful a calamity as our brethren in different parts of the Union have painfully had to experience. At the recital of whoſe diſtreſſes ſympathiſing ſheds an involuntary tear, mingled with heart felt regret for the incalculable loſs ſociety has ſuſtained, in theſe worthies, whoſe diſtinguiſhed characters, added dignified luſtre to human nature.—But, alas! they have fallen victims—"to unceremonious fate—a ſudden ruſh from life's meridian joys!"——Peace to the ſhades of departed worth!

Is it not an incontrovertible fact, that a combination of peculiar cauſes, has a tendency to produce certain contagious effects?—For inſtance, animal ſubſtances in a ſtate of putrefaction, deſtroys the elaſticity—thoſe pure qualities of the air—in ſo great a degree, that within a fixed circumferance, it operates in ſuch a manner, as to deprive the flies of the uſe of their wings, doubtleſs this morbific air would deſtroy them, unleſs rectified. Well, then let us examine the very improper ſituation our ſlaughter houſes, that are unfortunately placed in the moſt compact part of the town. *Quere*, Is there one inhabitant among us, but what can teſtify to having experienced the noxious effluvia, which abſolutely, at times, is ſo powerful, as to produce, in robuſt people, qualms of ſickly langour; nevertheleſs, they are obliged to frequent this diſagreeable part of the town, to procure the neceſſaries of life. Ah! who can remain inſenſible of the putrefcent exhalations that impregnates with the air; particularly in that neighbourhood (and it is not to be preſumed that it extends far and wide) ariſing from the blood and inwards of different kinds of cattle, &c. in a ſtate of putrefaction, under the Fiſh Market-Houſe Dock, that proceeds from theſe houſes. It is well known that during the ſultry ſeaſon, our prevailing winds are from the S. W. and as the tide is not ſufficiently ſtrong, keeps them (I was about to ſay) in a ſtagnate ſtate, ankle high—this mo bid fi h, with the remains of ſeveral old diſtil houſes are almoſt of ſufficient force to generate infectious diſorders. Perhaps an occaſional cargo (at ſome unexpected period) ſay, of ſtinking fiſh, to operate in conjunction, will repreſent (to adopt a military term) a formidable phalanx indeed! emitting forth, to the confuſed aſtoniſhment of mortals, its obſtinate inveteracy, and ſpreading ſuch deathly havock! as to b fle the experience of our moſt eminent phyſicians.

Now, if certain cauſes evidently produce dangerous effects, ought it not to ſtimulate the utmoſt vigilence within the reach of human ſk ll, to preſerve the greateſt of bl.ſſings, viz the ineſtimable enjoyment of health.—For aught we know, theſe nuiſances, unleſs ſpeedily removed, may poſſibly reverſe the purity of our air, and occaſion the introduction, of that malignant fever, which actually prevails in places, hitherto ſuppoſed equally as healthy, as our pleaſant iſland, juſtly famed for its ſalubrity of climate.

The only queſtion that now remains to be decided, is, whether or not the town of Newport, through whoſe indulgent lenity theſe houſes (which, in every ſenſe of the word, occaſions the jeopardy of its citizens) have been continued from time to time, ought not to be removed into the ſuburbs of the town. Shall we, Fellow Citizens, riſque our all that is dear to us, to render a trifling conveniency to a few individuals, who cannot experience any material injury in the removal of them? If ſo, and that belief is ſatisfactorily ſubſtantiated, I am perſuaded every citizen will generouſly contribute his mite. The proprietors of theſe buildings may eaſily convert them into uſeful and profitable ware-houſes. But if they are ſuffered to be appropriated to their preſent uſe in that ſpot—mark well the conſequences that is not improbable will follow.—Peradventure, we may eſcape for the preſent, but if its rapid approaches, in gathering ſtrength increaſes from year to year, and it finally at ſome future hour comes upon us like a thief in the night, you will be pleaſed to remember the timely communication of "*A Friend to Reaſon*" upon this ſubject; or to uſe *Civis*'s laconic expreſſion, do not ſay, "*Who could have thought it?*"—My Friends, ſpeak your minds like Freemen, ſhall this manifeſt impoſition be continued—yea or nay.—It only requires a few of the number to whom this is more particularly addreſſed, to ſay, let it be done, that is to remedy not only this, but every other nuiſance that can be made to appear in town, and the deſirable object will at once be accompliſhed. And after uſing every prudent precaution which reaſon moſt forcibly demonſtrates to be required of us, in our endeavours to avoid ſo deſtructive an evil, we ſhould then feel the alleviating conſolation of having performed thoſe incumbent duties for our preſervation, which ought not to be diſpenſed with. Then with reſigned compoſure reſt the iſſue of ſo awful an event, upon the unbounded benevolence of that Omnipotent, inviſible yet viſible, Power Supreme! at whoſe Majeſtic command only, the deſtroying Angel would ceaſe to multiply its victims.

Fellow Citizens, I claim your indulgent and attentive peruſal of this lengthy performance, in offering of which, if I have inadvertently given offence to any one, pleaſe to attribute it to the intereſted concern I feel in this important ſubject. And with reſpectful deference, I ſhall conclude, after ſubmitting a few hints for your conſideration, relative to a reform of theſe nuiſances. Under exiſting circumſtances, it is a queſtion, that will naturally ariſe, where are the Overſeers of Nuiſances, that they do not execute their duty? It is a well known fact to many, that they are placed in a delicate ſituation, from a variety of reaſons; ſuffice it to ſay, that in almoſt every other town but ours, Citizens of the greateſt influence ſuſtain that office; whoſe independency in life renders them ſuperior, when performing their duty, to the frowns of A. B. or C. Again, our laws, reſpecting Nuiſances, I am informed, are deficient in energy; conſequently they cannot act, unleſs ſupported by efficacious laws;—this duly conſidered, I preſume, will plead their apology, for the apparent omiſſion.—— *Quere*, Would not the appointment of that office become ſome other claſs with a better grace.—And, would it not wipe away, the erroneous opinion (it is ſaid) certain characters have imbibed, viz. That to ſuſtain the office of Overſeers of Nuiſances, is derogatory to the dignity of ——. Suppoſe ſix influential characters (and more if neceſſary) ſhould be choſen from the different parts of the town—aſſuming the appellation of the Health Committee—legally qualified to execute every title of regulations, the Hon. Town Council ſhould deem adequate to the object contemplated.——In my humble opinion, it would have a uſeful tendency.——Therefore let us hope to ſee the voluntary offer of ſuch names as candidates, for ſo honorable and neceſſary an office, as will be acceptably received.

A FRIEND TO REASON.

Newport, September 21, 1798.

From the COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

WE have lately received from England a Pamphlet, entitled, "The conduct of the French Government towards the Republic of Geneva," addreſſed to Mr. Gallatin, member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, by D. Chauvet. The pamphlet contains a brief hiſtory of the conduct of France towards Geneva, from the firſt invaſion of that little republic by General Montelquieu, about the year 1792, to its final ſubjugation and annexation to France, in the preſent year. It is too lengthy for a newſpaper, and beſides the general facts it contains, are freſh in the memories of moſt intelligent Americans. But the introductory addreſs to Mr. Gallatin, is of too much importance not to merit inſertion. It unfolds *to that ſteady friend of France*, the errors which he indulges in regard to the views of *France*, and aſſures him that *France* is puſhing towards univerſal domination.

To Mr GALLATIN, *Member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the* United States of America, *for the ſtate of* Pennſylvania.

"SIR,

"TO whom could I, with more propriety, preſent the picture of the crimes of the French Directory towards the Republic of Geneva, than to one of my compatriots, to a citizen of Geneva, who is at preſent, placed in a diſtinguiſhed ſituation among the Repreſentatives of the United States of America?—Your ſucceſs in your adopted country, doubtleſs, has not extinguiſhed your affection for that which gave you birth, and in which your talents, received, in a liberal education, that developement, to which you owe your elevation. The name of Geneva, awakens in you ſentiments of gratitude and love, and the ſhameful perſecutions which it has ſuffered, cannot fail to excite your indignation.

"It was in conſequence of ſeeing your ſpeech in Congreſs on the 19th of April laſt, (1798) that I determined to addreſs to you this ſmall pamphlet. It ſeems, Sir, that you yet entertain doubts about the gradual but undeviating march of the uſurpations of the Government of France, as appears by the following paſſage in the ſaid diſcourſe. "The committee were told, that if we did not reſiſt, France would go on ſtep by ſtep in her courſe of aggreſſions againſt this country. This is mere matter of ſpeculation. It is poſſible France may go on in this way.—Let us however, not act on ſpeculative grounds, but examine your preſent ſituation, and if better than war, let us keep it." Speech of Mr. GALLATIN's, Philadelphia Daily Advertiſer, 28th April, 1798.—You regard then as a ſubject of ſpeculation her projects of invaſion, her unbridled ambition, the art with which ſhe profits of every circumſtance to ſpread diſunion, and propagate her principles among the people whom ſhe intends to ſubjugate, and the ſyſtem of which ſhe has never for a moment loſt ſight of ſubjugating to her power, her friends and her enemies, by *deceiving them firſt by negociations and treaties and afterwards breaking them under the moſt frivolous pretexts.* The ſaying of Livy is perfectly applicable to their whole conduct. "Perfidy never wants a pretext for violating engagements."

[*Perfidus nunquam cauſa deficiet cur pactis non ſtet.*]

"I am ſo ignorant of the true cauſes of the differences between the parties in America, that I ſhall be cautious of pronouncing a haſty judgment on them. But if you have ſuppoſed, that you ſee in the French, the true friends of liberty; if you have taken the declarations of the Directory, for the principles of their conduct; if you imagine that they are the protectors of weakneſs, and the defenders of the intereſts of mankind; if you judge them by your own wiſhes, and if you meaſure your hopes by their promiſes, read the following pamphlet—ſee how they have diſſolved a ſmall ſtate, whoſe independence they were bound by the moſt ſolemn treaties to reſpect. Follow them into the complication of their infamous intrigues. This is not a great and dazzling point of political intereſt.——It is no CROMWELL who uſurps a throne—it is a forger, who compels a feeble man, with his knife at his throat, to ſign away to him all his eſtate, and afterwards, to boaſt of the legitimacy of his title. I know not, Sir, what direct conſequence you will draw in relation to the politics between *France* and *America*; but you will ſee at leaſt, that you muſt in regard to *France*, count for nothing, juſtice, generoſity, and the moſt ſacred engagements, and that in the employment of means, ſhe is the moſt audacious, the moſt perfectly indifferent to morality, the moſt oblique and deceptious of all that ever diſgraced the moſt ſcandalous and iniquitous reign of royalty.—Yes, out of the political range of the French Directory, Machiavel himſelf appears a prodigy of virtue, and the Cabinet of Philip 2d. the ſanctuary of good faith.

"I confine myſelf to facts—I ſay little of perſons. I may perhaps be deceived as to their character; but I cannot miſtake their ſyſtems. It makes little difference who is Director or Miniſter—they are all ſuch as circumſtances make them. Such will men become under the diſorganization of government and the proſtration of laws. Such will become almoſt every man, however irreproachable to day, provided he ſhould be placed in a ſtate of diſorder, fatal to integrity, and favourable to crimes.

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I CONCEIVE that every inhabitant of Newport, that has arrived to years capable of reflecting on so important a subject, cannot but approve of CIVIS's judicious remarks, in your paper of the 18th inst. relative to the probable origin of that putrid, malignant Fever, which has spread such melancholy devastation in various parts of the United States. And especially his observations in regard to the nuisances, clearly demonstrated to exist in this town. *Civis*, in suggesting so beneficial a hint, thou hast done well;—it evinces a laudable, and praise-worthy solicitude, for the safety of thy fellow-citizens;—for which, be pleased to accept the grateful thanks of an individual.—And although many well-disposed Citizens are apparently calculating, as it were, perfect security—from the purity of our excellent climate; and appear, regardless of the fatal consequences that may ultimately result from these neglected nuisances;—doubtless, even those of this description, will sanction *Civis*'s philanthropy.

But, fellow citizens, this silent acquiescence, exclusive of active operation, will not remedy an obvious evil, loudly complained of, which in emphatical language, demands your immediate exertions. I beseech you, ye venerable fathers of the town! in behalf of those endeared to you by the tenderest of ties; your wives! your children! your connexions, and friends! seriously to impress your minds with the indispensable and sacred duty you owe them and yourselves, in pursuing every rational method to avert (if possible) so direful a calamity as our brethren in different parts of the Union have painfully had to experience. At the recital of whose distresses sympathy sheds an involuntary tear, mingled with heart felt regret for the incalculable loss society has sustained, in those worthies, whose distinguished characters, added dignified lustre to human nature.—But, alas! they have fallen victims—"to unceremonious fate—a sudden rush from life's meridian joys!"——Peace to the shades of departed worth!

Is it not an incontrovertible fact, that a combination of peculiar causes, has a tendency to produce certain contagious effects?—For instance, animal substances in a state of putrefaction, destroys the elasticity—those pure qualities of the air—in so great a degree, that within a fixed circumference, it operates in such a manner, as to deprive the flies of the use of their wings, doubtless this morbific air would destroy them, unless rectified. Well, then let us examine the very improper situation our slaughter houses, that are unfortunately placed in the most compact part of the town. *Quere*, Is there one inhabitant among us, but what can testify to having experienced the noxious effluvia, which absolutely, at times, is so powerful, as to produce, in robust people, qualms of sickly langour; nevertheless, they are obliged to frequent this disagreeable part of the town, to procure the necessaries of life. Ah! who can remain insensible of the putrescent exhalations that impregnates with the air; particularly in that neighbourhood (and it is not to be presumed that it extends far and wide) arising from the blood and inwards of different kinds of cattle, &c. in a state of putrefaction, under the Fish Market-House Dock, that proceeds from these houses. It is well known that during the sultry season, our prevailing winds are from the S. W. and as the tide is not sufficiently strong, keeps them (I was about to say) in a stagnate state, ankle high—this morbid filth, with the remains of several old distil houses are almost of sufficient force to generate infectious disorders. Perhaps an occasional cargo (at some unexpected period) say, of stinking fish, to operate in conjunction, will represent (to adopt a military term) a formidable phalanx indeed! emiting forth, to the confused astonishment of mortals, its obstinate inveteracy, and spreading such deathly havock! as to baffle the experience of our most eminent physicians.

Now, if certain causes evidently produce dangerous effects, ought it not to stimulate the utmost vigilence within the reach of human skill, to preserve the greatest of blessings, viz. the inestimable enjoyment of health.—For aught we know, these nuisances, unless speedily removed, may possibly reverse the purity of our air, and occasion the introduction, of that malignant fever, which actually prevails in places, hitherto supposed equally as healthy, as our pleasant island, justly famed for its salubrity of climate.

The only question that now remains to be decided, is, whether or not the town of Newport, through whose indulgent lenity these houses (which, in every sense of the word, occasions the jeopardy of its citizens) have been continued from time to time, ought not to be removed into the suburbs of the town. Shall we, Fellow Citizens, risque our all that is dear to us, to render a trifling conveniency to a few individuals, who cannot experience any material injury in the removal of them? If so, and that belief is satisfactorily substantiated, I am persuaded every citizen will generously contribute his mite. The proprietors of these buildings may easily convert them into useful and profitable ware-houses. But if they are suffered to be appropriated to their present use in that spot—mark well the consequences that is not improbable will follow.—Peradventure, we may escape for the present, but if its rapid approaches, in gathering strength increases from year to year, and it finally at some future hour comes upon us like a thief in the night, you will be pleased to remember the timely communication of "*A Friend to Reason*" upon this subject; or to use *Civis*'s laconic expression, do not say, "*Who could have thought it?*"—My Friends, speak your minds like Freemen, shall this manifest imposition be continued—yea or nay.——It only requires a few of the number to whom this is more particularly addressed, to say, let it be done, that is to remedy not only this, but every other nuisance that can be made to appear in town, and the desirable object will at once be accomplished. And after using every prudent precaution which reason most forcibly demonstrates to be required of us, in our endeavours to avoid so destructive an evil, we should then feel the alleviating consolation of having performed those incumbent duties for our preservation, which ought not to be dispensed with. Then with resigned composure rest the issue of so awful an event, upon the unbounded benevolence of that Omnipotent, invisible yet visible, Power Supreme! at whose Majestic command only, the destroying Angel would cease to multiply its victims.

Fellow Citizens, I claim your indulgent and attentive perusal of this lengthy performance, in effacing of which, if I have inadvertently given offence to any one, please to attribute it to the interested concern I feel in this important subject. And with respectful deference, I shall conclude, after submitting a few hints for your consideration, relative to a reform of those nuisances. Under existing circumstances, it is a question, that will naturally arise, where are the Overseers of Nuisances, that they do not execute their duty? It is a well known fact to many, that they are placed in a delicate situation, from a variety of reasons; suffice it to say, that in almost every other town but ours, Citizens of the greatest influence sustain that office; whose independency in life renders them superior, when performing their duty, to the frowns of A. B. or C. Again, our laws, respecting Nuisances, I am informed, are deficient in energy; consequently they cannot act, unless supported by efficacious laws;—this duly considered, I presume, will plead their apology, for the apparent omission.—— *Quere*, Would not the appointment of that office become some other class with a better grace.—And, would it not wipe away, the erroneous opinion (if it is said) certain characters have imbibed, viz. That to sustain the office of Overseers of Nuisances, is derogatory to the dignity of ——. Suppose six influential characters (and more if necessary) should be chosen from the different parts of the town—assuming the appellation of the Health Committee—legally qualified to execute every tittle of regulations, the Hon. Town Council should deem adequate to the object contemplated.——In my humble opinion, it would have a useful tendency.——Therefore let us hope to see the voluntary offer of such names as candidates, for so honorable and necessary an office, as will be acceptably received.

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To Mr GALLATIN, *Member of the House of Representatives of the* United States of America, *for the State of* Pennsylvania.

"SIR,

"TO whom could I, with more propriety, present the picture of the crimes of the French Directory towards the Republic of Geneva, than to one of my compatriots, to a citizen of Geneva, who is at present, placed in a distinguished situation among the Representatives of the United States of America?—Your success in your adopted country, doubtless, has not extinguished your affection for that which gave you birth, and in which your talents, received, in a liberal education, that developement, to which you owe your elevation. The name of Geneva, awakens in you sentiments of gratitude and love, and the shameful persecutions which it has suffered, cannot fail to excite your indignation.

"It was in consequence of seeing your speech in Congress on the 19th of April last, (1798) that I determined to address to you this small pamphlet. It seems, Sir, that you yet entertain doubts about the gradual but undeviating march of the usurpations of the Government of France, as appears by the following passage in the said discourse. "The committee were told, that if we did not resist, France would go on step by step in her course of aggressions against this country. This is mere matter of speculation. It is possible France may go on in this way.—Let us however, not act on speculative grounds, but examine your present situation, and if better than war, let us keep it." Speech of Mr. GALLATIN's, Philadelphia Daily Advertiser, 28th April, 1798.—You regard then as a subject of speculation her projects of invasion, her unbridled ambition, the art with which she profits of every circumstance to spread disunion, and propagate her principles among the people whom she intends to subjugate, and the system of which she has never for a moment lost sight of subjugating to her power, her friends and her enemies, by *deceiving them first by negociations and treaties, and afterwards breaking them under the most frivolous pretexts.* The saying of Livy is perfectly applicable to their whole conduct. "Perfidy never wants a pretext for violating engagements."

[*Perfidus nunquam causa deficiet cur pactis non stent.*]

"I am so ignorant of the true causes of the differences between the parties in America, that I shall be cautious of pronouncing a hasty judgment on them. But if you have supposed, that you see in the French, the true friends of liberty; if you have taken the declarations of the Directory, for the principles of their conduct; if you imagine that they are the protectors of weakness, and the defenders of the interests of mankind; if you judge them by your own wishes, and if you measure your hopes by their promises, read the following pamphlet—see how they have dissolved a small state, whose independence they were bound by the most solemn treaties to respect. Follow them into the complication of their infamous intrigues. This is not a great and dazzling point of political interest.——It is no CROMWELL who usurps a throne—it is a forger, who compels a feeble man, with his knife at his throat, to sign away to him all his estate, and afterwards, to boast of the legitimacy of his title. I know not, Sir, what direct consequence you will draw in relation to the politics between *France* and *America*; but you will see at least, that you must in regard to *France*, count for nothing, justice, generosity, and the most sacred engagements, and that in the employment of means, she is the most audacious, the most perfectly indifferent to morality, the most oblique and deceptious of all that ever disgraced the most scandalous and iniquitous reign of royalty.—Yes, out of the political range of the French Directory, Machiavel himself appears a prodigy of virtue, and the Cabinet of Philip 2d. the sanctuary of good faith.

"I confine myself to facts—I say little of persons. I may perhaps be deceived as to their character; but I cannot mistake their system. It makes little difference who is Director or Minister—they are all such as circumstances make them. Such will men become under the disorganization of government and the prostration of laws. Such will become almost every man, however irreproachable to day, provided he should be placed in a state of disorder, fatal to integrity, and favourable to crimes.

I have thus diſcloſed to you what appears to me important for a man in your ſtation, where you have an opportunity to uſe your influence over a great nation, and to preſerve it from thoſe changes, in which the chiefs rarely retain their probity, and where the leaſt of their ſufferings is the loſs of their eſtates and their lives. I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your very humble and obedient ſervant,

"D. CHAUVET."

Kenſington, 22d June, 1798."

By laſt Evening's MAIL.

Lateſt News from Europe.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

Yeſterday arrived ſhip Eliza, Capt. Odell, in 39 days from Land's End, England.

[*London papers to* Auguſt 14—*twenty days the lateſt*]

FRANCE.

☞ Mr. Gerry, on the 10th of July, rodemanded of the French Government, his paſſ ports, to leave France. We have not ſeen his letter to Talleyrand, but the following is that Miniſter's anſwer. There was a London paper at Weymouth, which contained Mr. Gerry's letter to Talleyrand; but which Capt. Odell, nor his paſſengers, could not procure.

PARIS (24 MESSIDOR) JULY 12.

Letter, from the Miniſter of foreign relations, to Mr. Gerry, Envoy of the United States, enclosing him his Paſſports.

AS long, Sir as I had room to flatter myſelf that I might fulfil the wiſhes of the Executive Directory, by endeavouring in concert with you to re-eſtabliſh the former good underſtanding between the French Republic and the United States, I exerted my beſt efforts both in my conferences and in my correſpondence with you, to facilitate the means, to eſtabliſh the baſis, to carry on the buſineſs, and to convince you of the utility with which your preſence at Paris muſt be attended. It was in your character of Envoy from the American Government, that I received you, and that I wrote to you; it depended upon yourſelf to be publicly received, and admitted by the Executive Directory. Without coinciding in opinion with you, that any changes have been induced by the departure of Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall in the full powers in which I read that you was authorized to treat *ſeparately*; it appeared to me, that in the very hypotheſis in which you placed yourſelf, you ought to refer the queſtion to your Government, and in the interval to fix with me in a calm and friendly diſcuſſion, upon all the diſputable points on which we differed. This way of proceeding was the more natural, becauſe without attending to the premature information which your government has obtained of the offer to treat with you after the departure of your colleagues, my note of 28 *Ventoſe* (March 18) which muſt have reached Philadelphia, towards the end of *Floreal*, left no ſhadow of a doubt on this ſubject—it contains three objects perfectly diſtinct—it begins by rectifying, with the dignity that belongs to the French Government, the ſtatement of grievances made by the United States, and drawn out by their Envoys, in the inverted order of facts the preceding 28 *Nivoſe* (Jan. 17)—it next points out the motives that prevented the negociation being carried on with the Envoys collectively. It finally declares, in the moſt ſolemn manner, the conciliatory diſpoſitions of the Executive Directory, and its formal deſire of reuniting, between the two countries, the ties of their ancient amity, and the intention of treating with you. Such an explicit declaration could not have been made but with the views of furniſhing the Preſident of the United States with infallible means of coming to an accommodation. It was throwing down a pledge of peace, in order that it might be taken up. I preſumed to think that you could not be long without receiving analagous inſtructions, and even other powers, were they neceſſary; or at leaſt, that if you had announced to the Preſident a deſign of returning to America, ſome other Envoy would come and accompliſh the happy taſk which we ſhould have the ſatisfaction of preparing.—To hopes, thus ſolidly founded, there were added ſome obſervations on the inconveniences that attended your departure. I gave you to underſtand, that notwithſtanding your aſſurances to me, no one would believe that it proceeded ſolely from your own inclination, from a thorough conviction of the inviolability of your powers, or from a deſire of leaving the beſtowals of the negociation intruſted to other hands. I obſerved to you on the conjectures to which it would give riſe; on the means it would furniſh to the Britiſh Cabinet, that ſpares no pains to its endeavours to drive France and the United States to extremities, from which it alone would derive advantage; and even on the very ſuſpicions that it muſt call up in the mind of the French Government. I endeavoured to make you ſee into its poſſible conſequences; but a variety of circumſtances occurred, which have already retarded the reconciliation of the two Republics; it is but natural for him who feels a ſincere ſolicitude for peace, to be under apprehenſions leſt new obſtacles ſhould ariſe to retard it. Theſe conſiderations which I ſhall ever recollect with pride, induced me to oppoſe the deſire which you had entertained of quitting France. But you preremptorily inſiſted upon it in your letter of the 22d inſt. The Directory has conſequently authorized me to furniſh you with the paſſports which you have requeſted for yourſelf and for the veſſel that awaits you at Havre. You have them incloſed. May your return to the United States, and the communication of what has paſſed between us, ſince you only have repreſented your government, remove the injurious opinion of hoſtile intentions on the part of France! You have frequently aſſured me, that if you could not treat here as Envoy, your good offices ſhould not be wanting as a citizen on your return to the United States. It were impoſſible for you to render a more ſignal ſervice to the two countries, than by contributing to make their political and commercial relations accord with their inclination and their intereſt. Aſſure your government, that the Executive Directory perſeveres in the intention of loyally and ſincerely endeavouring to reconcile the differences that have ariſen between the French Republic and the United States, as ſoon as an opportunity of ſo doing ſhall be ſincerely held out. If it be really true, that the diſpoſitions of your government, are prepared to co-operate, let them but give a proof of it, and you may beforehand anſwer for its ſucceſs. You cannot diſſemble, Sir, that if nothing has prevented you from following up with me the examination and the redreſſion of the grievances which divide the two countries, we ſhould not long ſtand in need of any thing but our reſpective ratifications. Who can entertain a doubt of the French Government, when it ſhall be known that for now nearly three months every pacific ſolicitation came from me, and that in faithful compliance with the engagements I contracted in my note of 28 *Ventoſe* (March 18) was the firſt forward to preſs forward the cuſtomary negociation after the departure of Meſſrs Pinckney and Marſhall? It will, I truſt be ſaid that a refuſal to treat with them argued an unwillingneſs to come to a conciliation, whereas that refuſal was accompanied with a promiſe to treat with you, and your full powers repreſented you as a perſon who was authoriſed to treat ſeparately. To that document ſhall I inceſſantly appeal, becauſe it is the baſis of the opinion which your government ought to have formed, and that even in admitting you were tied down by ſecret reſtrictions, I could not in my mind oppoſe what I do not know from the truſt due to your eſtabliſhed authority. Yes, Sir, when ſcarcely acquainted with the departure of Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall, I made it a point, in every conference which I held with you from that moment, to evince to you the urgency, the propriety, the poſſibility of an active negociation. I collected your ideas; they were different from mine. I laboured to reconcile them, and I was about to tranſmit propoſals to you when a packet from your government arrived at Havre. You then ſeemed prepared to depart. Till then I had never imagined that you conceived the deſign of embarking till we had come to an agreement upon the definitive articles to be ratified by your government. A few days after, I received ſome diſpatches from Philadelphia, which for a moment gave a new turn to my correſpondence with you. Upon the 22d *Priarial*, (June 10) I notified to you that the diſpoſitions of the Executive Directory were the ſame, and I requeſted you to inform me whether you were in a ſituation to negociate! Upon the 30th *Prairial* (June 18) I tranſmitted you a complete plan of negociation. Upon the 9th *Meſſidor*, June 27, I ſent you my firſt note for diſcuſſion upon one of the points of our treaties which are not put in execution in the United States. You declined to make any reply to it. It is neceſſary, however, to agree upon the details of a ſubject in order to arrive at any concluſion. Upon the 18th *Meſſidor*, July 6, I ſent you two other notes. In vain I accompanied theſe powers with the moſt cordial invitation rapidly to run over this ſeries of indiſpenſible diſcuſſions upon all our grounds of complaint. You never even gave me an opportunity to prove to you with how much intereſt the Directory were diſpoſed to act in this matter. You continued only to write for your permiſſion to depart.—Yet it is the French Republic on which the blame is laid in the United States, of being averſe to peace! Perfidious inſtigators will inſinuate that it has always been averſe to it.

I ſhall go back, therefore, to the period when ſymptoms of diſcontent manifeſted themſelves, that is to ſay, on the arrival of the Miniſter Genet, at Philadelphia, in *Priarial* 1ſt year. A univerſal joy appeared at the declarations he was authoriſed to make. He then expreſſed the amicable and generous intentions of the French Government, which, powerful in the national energy, abſtained from reclaiming the aid of its allies. In a ſhort time ſome of its proceedings gave umbrage: They were the effect of a zeal ill adapted to circumſtances, and unfortunately ſtill worſe interpreted. The Preſident made his complaints in France, at the end of the ſame year. The Committee of Public Safety, gave immediate ſatisfaction; and other agents arrived at Philadelphia in the beginning of *Ventoſe*, year 2. Their inſtructions will bear the utmoſt publicity. Not to interfere in any party affairs.—to reſpect the government—to prompt it to maintain its neutrality with vigour—to repreſs all armaments which might endanger it—to maintain the rights ſecured to France by treaties. Such is the ſubſtance of theſe inſtructions; ſuch, further were the inſtructions given to the Miniſter Adet, who ſucceeded theſe agents in the year 3. Surely nothing can be more pacific. Nevertheleſs the rights of France are inſenſibly affected; the moſt important clauſes of her treaties are rendered inſignificant. Her ſhips experience the moſt diſcouraging vexations. England ſports with impunity with the neutrality of the United States, which becomes a ſource of great loſs to France, which placed too much confidence in it. A tranſaction, clandeſtinely negociated, concludes with eſtabliſhing to the diſadvantage of a power at amity with the United States, the pretenſions of its moſt implacable enemy. From that time forward there has been nothing between the American government which the repreſentations embarraſs, and the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the French Republic who were bound to make them, but a correſpondence which has gradually riſen in point of aſperity. The French government has never interfered. It has reſted in the hope that the true intereſt of the United States would lead them to diſcover that England was drawing them into her vortex. Far from aſſuming a hoſtile attitude, it affected indifference, in order to be patient, conſiſtently with dignity. The number of complaints which were preſented, compelled it at length to act in a different manner. On the 25th *Brumaire*, November 15, year 3, a declaration was made of the grounds of complaint, and in order to bring about a negociation, too long deferred, it draws from the treaties of Paris and London the arguments beſt calculated to accelerate it. It was animated by no hoſtile view—no diſpoſition towards aggreſſion.—In order to obtain juſtice from the United States, it places them in a ſituation to be the firſt to call for an arrangement. Let us ſee whether it has rejected any honorable propoſal.

Mr. Pinckney had for out before the declaration of the 25th *Brumaire*, which ſuſpended the accuſtomed relations. He came to replace M. Munroe, and like him to explain and palliate the conduct of the United States, without any ſpecial powers reſpecting the negociation deſired of France. He could not be received, not being in a ſituation to perform the conditions implied under a reſumption of political connection. The Preſident of the United States thought it his duty to call an extraordinary meeting of the Legiſlative Body. I ſhall not review his opening ſpeech, nor the turns which the debates took in the courſe of that ſeſſion.—I ſhall only ſay, that the impreſſion they made at Paris was unfavourable previous to the arrival of the Envoys; that this circumſtance alone has raiſed an obſtacle which ought to have been foreſeen at Philadelphia; that the Envoys themſelves unwilling to obſerve the natural effect of ſuch a ſpecies of provocation, contributed to render its effect more durable. It, however, has finally been made to yield to the primitive deſire of a ſincere reconciliation. A proof of this you ſee in the expedient ſuggeſted of treating with you ſeparately, for a government hoſtilely diſpoſed would not have yielded to that delicate bias which preſerves honor, yet gives effect to pacific intentions.—You have given me to underſtand, Sir, that it would have been proper for the Executive Directory to have backed the declarations I have made in their name by a change in the meaſures which affect the commerce of the United States. I can anſwer to you that our government had ſufficiently aſcertained its object, in confirming, from the beginning, to the French Republic, the rights which flow from its treaties. But let us be leſs exacting, and more equitable, one towards another. Though the meaſures taken by France are only the conſequence of thoſe adopted by the United States, you muſt have remarked, in my propoſitions of the 30th *Prairial* (June 18) that the intention of the Executive Directory is, that their reſpective proceedings ſhould be examined and regulated collaterally. It intends to mark, in one act, a durable monument of the future friendſhip of the two Republics—the juſtice which they owe to each other; and every idea of falſe glory is diſtant from its mind.

In taking leave of you Sir, I have thought it my duty to give you this laſt mark of my eſteem—it is manifeſted in the unreſerved confidence, with which I have addreſſed you, and in the regrets which I feel from your departure in the exiſting circumſtances.

CH. M. TALLEYRAND PERRIGORD.

P. S. 27 *Meſſidor*, (July 15.) A circumſtance of infinite importance has retarded this letter. I know not how it is, but at every ſtep towards a reconciliation ſome cauſe of irritation intervenes, and that it always originates in the United States. Some days ago advices have been received by the Executive Directory. It ſeems that your government hurried, beyond all bounds, no longer keeps up appearances. A law of the 7th laſt month authoriſes it to cauſe to be attacked every French ſhip of war which ſhall have arreſted or entertained intentions of arreſting American veſſels. A Reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentives ſuſpends, from the 13th of this month, all commercial relations with the French Republic and its dependencies. Several projects of laws have been propoſed for baniſhing the French, and ſequeſtrating French property. The long ſuffering of the Directory is about to ſhew itſelf in a manner not to be called in queſtion. Perfidy can never throw a veil over the pacific diſpoſitions which it has never ceaſed to manifeſt. It is even at the moment of this new provocation, when it would ſeem to have no honorable choice but that of war, that it confirms the aſſurances I have given you in its behalf. In the preſent criſis it confines itſelf to a meaſure of ſecurity and preſervation, by putting a temporary embargo on American veſſels, with a reſerve of indemnity if it takes place. It is ſtill ready, it is as much prepared as ever to terminate by a ſincere negociation the differences which ſubſiſt between the two countries. Such is its repugnance to conſider the United States as enemies, that, in ſpite of their hoſtile demonſtration, it means to wait till it be inevitably forced by real hoſtilities.

Since you intend to depart, haſten at leaſt, Sir, to tranſmit to your government this ſolemn declaration.

27 Meſſidor, July 15.

In conſequence of the fears entertained of a rupture with the Americans, all the Colonial productions have experienced a great riſe. All the roads ſwarm with the couriers deſpatched by our indefatigable ſpeculators to buy up all theſe goods before the riſe is known.

VENICE, July 16.

Accounts have been received here from Leghorn, that BUONAPARTE and his convoy had arrived ſafe at Alexandria in Egypt. A veſſel that arrived at Leghorn from Malta, is ſaid to have brought this intelligence, which however appears to require confirmation.

Other accounts ſay the French fleet, was directing its courſe towards Greece, and ſteering for Salonica.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

The anxiety of the Porte, on account of the French Toulon expedition, and its deſtination, increaſes daily. We are alarmed for Egypt, the treaſures of Mecca, and even the tomb of the Prophet.

LONDON, Auguſt 3.

The Paris Journals to the 30th of July, and the Hamburgh mail, due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived at a late hour laſt night.

Neither the French nor the German Gazettes contain any thing ſatisfactory reſpecting Buonaparte's expedition. The former ſtate in a vague manner, that he has arrived in Egypt—It would appear indeed, that no authentic accounts of the Toulon fleet had reached Paris ſince it ſailed from Toulon. This is ſuppoſed to be owing to the Britiſh fleet having captured all the veſſels ſent with deſpatches to France.

There is, however, in the Vienna Court Gazette, a letter, which, if the date be correct, muſt put an end to all expectation of Admiral Nelſon's overtaking the French Expedition—It ſtates, that Buonaparte ſailed with the whole of his fleet from Malta, on the 15th of June, and that Admiral Nelſon entered the harbour of Meſſina, on the 19th from which he did not ſail until the 23d. The French fleet, is ſaid to have ſailed for Alexandria.

The French papers mention the capture of La Sensible frigate, but no official account of that affair had arrived at Paris on the 30th.—It is ſtill reported, that Talliau has been taken priſoner, on his way to join Buonaparte, by ſome of Admiral Nelſon's cruizers.

NORFOLK, Sept. 15.

CONSTITUTION'S PRIZE.

In our laſt paper we mentioned the arrival of a ſhip of war, taken by the United States Frigate Conſtitution; we are now enabled to lay before our readers the following ſtatement, detailed by Capt. Nicholſon.

On the 8th inſt. in lat. 33, 10, long. 70, at 6 A. M. they diſcovered a ſail, to which they gave chace; at 10 o'clock they got along ſide, and fired a ſhot over her, on which ſhe hoiſted Engliſh colours and fired a ſhot to leeward. The 3d lieutenant was ſent on board of her and on ſearching found they had laid a train of gunpowder to the magazine to blow up the ſhip; the officers were dreſſed in the French naval uniform, and ſaid they were French royaliſts, and were from Jamaica to Philadelphia; they had a commiſſion from the Engliſh government, and a regiſter of clearance from Jamaica, all of which appear to be counterfeits; they have no articles, ſhipping paper, or log book on board; the crew are made up of 7 French officers, French men, Spaniards, 3 Engliſhmen, Portugueſe, Italians, one American, Dutch, and ſeveral negroes, in all about 75 men. A Britiſh officer his lady, and two children, and an American gentleman (of Baltimore) are paſſengers. She is called the Niger, is built of cedar by the Spaniards, was taken by the Britiſh two or three years ago, and ſold in Jamaica; ſhe mounts 24 guns, nine and twelve pounders, is coppered, well found, and is a remarkable fine veſſel. It appears ſhe has a large ſum of money on board as well as 30 hogſheads of ſugar and 15 puncheons of rum.

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Pinckney and Marſhall in the full powers in which I read that you was authorized to treat *ſeparately*; it appeared to me, that in the very hypotheſis in which you placed yourſelf, you ought to refer the queſtion to your Government, and in the interval to fix with me in a calm and friendly diſcuſſion, upon all the diſputable points on which we differed. This way of proceeding was the more natural, becauſe without attending to the premature information which your government has obtained of the offer to treat with you after the departure of your colleagues, my note of 28 *Ventoſe* (March 18) which muſt have reached Philadelphia, towards the end of *Floreal*, left no ſhadow of a doubt on this ſubject—it contains three objects perfectly diſtinct—it begins by rectifying, with the dignity that belongs to the French Government, the ſtatement of grievances made by the United States, and drawn out by their Envoys, in the inverted order of facts the preceding 28 *Nivoſe* (Jan. 17)—it next points out the motives that have rendered the negociation being carried on with the Envoys collectively. It finally declares, in the moſt ſolemn manner, the conciliatory diſpoſitions of the Executive Directory, and its formal deſire of reuniting, between the two countries, the ties of their ancient amity, and the intention of treating with you. Such an explicit declaration could not have been made but with the views of furniſhing the Preſident of the United States with infallible means of coming to an accommodation. It was throwing down a pledge of peace, in order that it might be taken up. I preſumed to think that you could not be long without receiving analagous inſtructions, and even other powers, were they neceſſary; or at leaſt, that if you had announced to the Preſident a deſign of returning to America, ſome other Envoy would come and accompliſh the happy taſk which we ſhould have the ſatisfaction of preparing.—The hopes, thus ſolidly founded, there were added ſome obſervations on the inconveniences that attended your departure. I gave you to underſtand, that notwithſtanding your aſſurances to me, no one would believe that it proceeded ſolely from your own inclination, from a thorough conviction of the inviolability of your powers, or from a deſire of leaving the buſineſs of the negociation intruſted to other hands. I obſerved to you on the conjectures to which it would give riſe; on the means it would furniſh to the Britiſh Cabinet, that ſpares no pains to its endeavours to drive France and the United States to extremities, from which it alone would derive advantage; and even on the very ſuſpicions that it muſt call up in the mind of the French Government. I endeavoured to make you ſee into its poſſible conſequences; but a variety of circumſtances occurred, which have already retarded the reconciliation of the two Republics; it is but natural for him who feels a ſincere ſolicitude for peace, to be under apprehenſions leſt new obſtacles ſhould ariſe to retard it. Theſe conſiderations which I ſhall ever recollect with pride, induced me to oppoſe the deſire which you had entertained of quitting France. But you peremptorily inſiſted upon it in your letter of the 22d inſt. The Directory has conſequently authorized me to furniſh you with the paſſports which you have requeſted for yourſelf and for the veſſel that awaits you at Havre. You have them incloſed. May your return to the United States, and the communication of what has paſſed between us, ſince you only have repreſented your government, remove the injurious opinion of hoſtile intentions on the part of France! You have frequently aſſured me, that if you could not treat here as Envoy, your good offices ſhould not be wanting as a citizen on your return to the United States. It were impoſſible for you to render a more ſignal ſervice to the two countries, than by contributing to make their political and commercial relations accord with their inclination and their intereſt. Aſſure your government, that the Executive Directory perſeveres in the intention of loyally and ſincerely endeavouring to reconcile the differences that have ariſen between the French Republic and the United States, as ſoon as an opportunity of ſo doing ſhall be ſincerely held out. If it be really true, that the diſpoſitions of your government, are prepared to co-operate, let them but give a proof of it, and you may beforehand anſwer for its ſucceſs. You cannot diſſemble, Sir, that if nothing has prevented you from following up with me the examination and the redreſſion of the grievances which divide the two countries, we ſhould not long ſtand in need of any thing but our reſpective ratifications. Who can entertain a doubt of the French Government, when it ſhall be known that for now nearly three months every pacific ſolicitation came from me, and that in faithful compliance with the engagements I contracted in my note of 28 *Ventoſe* (March 18) was the firſt ſeriouſly to preſs forward the buſineſs of the negociation after the departure of Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall? It will, I truſt be ſaid that a refuſal to treat with them argued an unwillingneſs to come to a conciliation, whereas that refuſal was accompanied with a promiſe to treat with you, and your full powers repreſented you as a perſon who was authoriſed to treat ſeparately. To that document ſhall I inceſſantly appeal, becauſe it is the baſis of the opinion which your government ought to have formed, and that even in admitting you were tied down by ſecret inſtructions, I could not in my mind oppoſe what I do not know from the truſt due to your reſpectable authority. Yes, Sir, when ſcarcely acquainted with the departure of Meſſrs. Pinckney and Marſhall, I made it a point, in every conference which I held with you from that moment, to evince to you the urgency, the propriety, the poſſibility of an active negociation. I collected your ideas; they were different from mine. I laboured to reconcile them, and I was about to tranſmit propoſals to you when a packet from your government arrived at Havre. You then ſeemed prepared to depart. Till then I had never imagined that you conceived the deſign of embarking till we had come to an agreement upon the definitive articles to be ratified by your government. A few days after, I received ſome deſpatches from Philadelphia, which for a moment gave a new train to my correſpondance with you. Upon the 22d *Priarial*, (June 10) I notified to you that the diſpoſitions of the Executive Directory were the ſame, and I requeſted you to inform me whether you were in a ſituation to negociate? Upon the 30th *Prairial* (June 18) I tranſmitted you a complete plan of negociation. Upon the 9th *Meſſidor*, June 27, I ſent you my firſt note for diſcuſſion upon one of the points of our treaties which are not put in execution in the United States. You declined to make any reply to it. It is neceſſary, however, to agree upon the details of a ſubject in order to arrive at any concluſion. Upon the 18th *Meſſidor*, July 6, I ſent you two other notes. In vain I accompanied theſe papers with the moſt cordial invitation rapidly to run over this ſeries of indiſpenſible diſcuſſions upon all our grounds of complaint. You never even gave me an opportunity to prove to you with how much liberality the Directory were diſpoſed to act in this matter. You continued only to write for your permiſſion to depart.—Yet it is the French Republic on which the blame is laid in the United States, of being averſe to peace! Perfidious inſtigators will inſinuate that it has always been averſe to it.

I ſhall go back, therefore, to the period when ſymptoms of diſcontent manifeſted themſelves, that is to ſay, on the arrival of the Miniſter Genet, at Philadelphia, in *Priarial* 1ſt year. A univerſal joy appeared at the declarations he was authoriſed to make. He then expreſſed the amicable and generous intentions of the French Government, which, powerful in the national energy, abſtained from reclaiming the aid of its allies. In a ſhort time ſome of its proceedings gave umbrage: They were the effect of a zeal ill adapted to circumſtances, and unfortunately ſtill worſe interpreted. The Preſident made his complaints in France, at the end of the ſame year. The Committee of Public Safety, gave immediate ſatisfaction; and other agents arrived at Philadelphia in the beginning of *Ventoſe*, year 2. Their inſtructions will bear the utmoſt publicity. Not to interfere in any party affairs.—to reſpect the government—to prompt it to maintain its neutrality with vigour—to repreſs all armaments which might endanger it—to maintain the rights ſecured to France by treaties. Such is the ſubſtance of theſe inſtructions; ſuch, further were the inſtructions given to the Miniſter Adet, who ſucceeded theſe agents in the year 3. Surely nothing can be more pacific. Nevertheleſs the rights of France are inſenſibly affected; the moſt important clauſes of her treaties are rendered inſignificant. Her ſhips experience the moſt diſcouraging vexations. England ſports with impunity with the neutrality of the United States, which becomes a ſource of great loſs to France, which placed too much confidence in it. A tranſaction, clandeſtinely negociated, concludes with aſtoniſhing to the diſadvantage of a power at amity with the United States, the pretenſions of its moſt implacable enemy. From that time forward there has been nothing between the American government which the repreſentations embarraſs, and the Miniſters Plenipotentiary of the French Republic who were bound to make them, but a correſpondence which has gradually riſen in point of aſperity. The French government has never interfered. It has reſted in the hope that the true intereſt of the United States would lead them to diſcover that England was drawing them into her vortex. Far from aſſuming a hoſtile attitude, it affected indifference, in order to be patient, conſiſtently with dignity. The number of complaints which were preſented, compelled it at length to act in a different manner. On the 25th *Brumaire*, November 15, year 3, a declaration was made of the grounds of complaint, and in order to bring about a negociation, too long deferred, it draws from the treaties of Paris and London the arguments beſt calculated to accelerate it. It was animated by no hoſtile view—no diſpoſition towards aggreſſion.—In order to obtain juſtice from the United States, it places them in a ſituation to be the firſt to call for an arrangement. Let us ſee whether it has rejected any honorable propoſal.

Mr. Pinckney had ſet out before the declaration of the 25th *Brumaire*, which ſuſpended the accuſtomed relations. He came to replace Mr. Munroe, and like him to explain and palliate the conduct of the United States, without any ſpecial powers reſpecting the negociation deſired of France. He could not be received, not being in a ſituation to perform the conditions implied under a reſumption of political connection. The Preſident of the United States thought it his duty to call an extraordinary meeting of the Legiſlative Body. I ſhall not review his opening ſpeech, nor the turns which the debates took in the courſe of that ſeſſion.—I ſhall only ſay, that the impreſſion they made at Paris was unfavourable previous to the arrival of the Envoys; that this circumſtance alone has raiſed an obſtacle which ought to have been foreſeen at Philadelphia; that the Envoys themſelves unwilling to obſerve the natural effect of ſuch a ſpecies of provocation, contributed to render its effect more durable. It, however, has finally been made to yield to the primitive deſire of a ſincere reconciliation. A proof of this you ſee in the expedient ſuggeſted of treating with you ſeparately, for a government hoſtilely diſpoſed would not have yielded to that delicate bias which preſerves honor, yet gives effect to pacific intentions.—You have given me to underſtand, Sir, that it would have been proper for the Executive Directory to have backed the declarations I have made in their name by a change in the meaſures which affect the commerce of the United States. I can anſwer to you that our government had ſufficiently aſcertained its object, in confirming, from the beginning, to the French Republic, the rights which flow from its treaties. But let us be leſs exacting, and more equitable, one towards another. Though the meaſures taken by France are only the conſequence of thoſe adopted by the United States, you muſt have remarked, in my propoſitions of the 30th *Prairial* (June 18) that the intention of the Executive Directory is, that their reſpective proteſtations ſhould be examined and regulated collaterally. It intends to mark, in one act, a durable monument of the future friendſhip of the two Republics—the juſtice which they owe to each other; and every idea of falſe glory is diſtant from its mind.

In taking leave of you Sir, I have thought it my duty to give you this laſt mark of my eſteem—it is manifeſted in the unreſtrained confidence, with which I have addreſſed you, and in the regrets which I feel from your departure in the exiſting circumſtances.

CH. M. TALLEYRAND PERRIGORD.

P. S. 27 *Meſſidor*, (July 15.) A circumſtance of infinite importance has retarded this letter. I know not how it is, but at every ſtep towards a reconciliation ſome cauſe of irritation intervenes, and that it always originates in the United States. Some days ago advices have been received by the Executive Directory. It ſeems that your government hurried, beyond all bounds, no longer keeps up appearances. A law of the 7th inſt. authoriſes it to cauſe to be attacked every French ſhip of war which ſhall have arreſted or entertained intentions of arreſting American veſſels. A Reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives ſuſpends, from the 13th of this month, all commercial relations with the French Republic and its dependencies. Several projects of laws have been propoſed for baniſhing the French, and ſequeſtrating French property. The long ſuffering of the Directory is about to ſhew itſelf in a manner not to be called in queſtion. Perfidy can never throw a veil over the pacific diſpoſitions which it has never ceaſed to manifeſt. It is even at the moment of this new provocation, when it would ſeem to have no honorable choice but that of war, that it confirms the aſſurances I have given you on its behalf. In the preſent criſis it confines itſelf to a meaſure of ſecurity and preſervation, by putting a temporary embargo on American veſſels, with a reſerve of indemnity if it takes place. It is ſtill ready, it is as much prepared as ever to terminate by a ſincere negociation the differences which ſubſiſt between the two countries. Such is its repugnance to conſider the United States as enemies, that, in ſpite of their hoſtile demonſtration, it means to wait till it be inceſſantly forced by real hoſtilities.

Since you intend to depart, haſten at leaſt, Sir, to tranſmit to your government this ſolemn declaration.

27 Meſſidor, July 15.

In conſequence of the fears entertained of a rupture with the Americans, all the Colonial productions have experienced a great riſe. All the roads ſwarm with the couriers deſpatched by our indefatigable ſpeculators to buy up all theſe goods before the riſe is known.

VENICE, July 16.

Accounts have been received here from Leghorn, that BUONAPARTE and his convoy had arrived ſafe at Alexandria in Egypt. A veſſel that arrived at Leghorn from Malta, is ſaid to have brought this intelligence, which however appears to require confirmation.

Other accounts ſay the French fleet, was directing its courſe towards Greece, and ſteering for Salonica.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 25.

The anxiety of the Porte, on account of the French Toulon expedition, and its deſtination, increaſes daily. We are alarmed for Egypt, the treaſures of Mecca, and even the tomb of the Prophet.

LONDON, Auguſt 3.

The Paris Journals to the 30th of July, and the Hamburgh mail, due on Wedneſday laſt, arrived at a late hour laſt night.

Neither the French nor the German Gazettes contain any thing ſatisfactory reſpecting Buonaparte's expedition. The former ſtate in a vague manner, that he has arrived in Egypt.—It would appear indeed, that no authentic accounts of the Toulon fleet had reached Paris ſince it ſailed from Toulon. This is ſuppoſed to be owing to the Britiſh fleet having captured all the veſſels ſent with deſpatches to France.

There is, however, in the Vienna Court Gazette, a letter, which, if the date be correct, muſt put an end to all expectation of Admiral Nelſon's overtaking the French Expedition.—It ſtates, that Buonaparte ſailed with the whole of his fleet from Malta, on the 15th of June, and that Admiral Nelſon entered the harbour of Meſſina, on the 19th from which he did not ſail until the 23d. The French fleet, is ſaid to have ſailed for Alexandria.

The French papers mention the capture of La Serioſe frigate, but no official account of that affair had arrived at Paris on the 30th.—It is ſtill reported, that Tallien has been taken priſoner, on his way to join Buonaparte, by ſome of Admiral Nelſon's cruizers.

NORFOLK, Sept. 15.

CONSTITUTION'S PRIZE.

In our laſt paper we mentioned the arrival of a ſhip of war, taken by the United States Frigate Conſtitution; we are now enabled to lay before our readers the following ſtatement, detailed by Capt. Nicholſon.

On the 8th inſt. in lat. 33, 10, long. 70, at 6 A. M. they diſcovered a ſail, to which they gave chace; at 10 o'clock they got along ſide, and fired a ſhot over her, on which ſhe hoiſted Engliſh colours and fired a ſhot to leeward. The 3d lieutenant was ſent on board of her and on ſearching found they had laid a train of gunpowder to the magazine to blow up the ſhip; the officers were dreſſed in the French naval uniform, and ſaid they were French royaliſts, and were from Jamaica to Philadelphia; they had a commiſſion from the Engliſh government, and a regiſter of clearance from Jamaica, all of which appear to be counterfeits; they have no articles, ſhipping paper, or log book on board; the crew are made up of 7 French officers, Frenchmen, Spaniards, 3 Engliſhmen, Portugueſe, Italians, one American, Dutch, and ſeveral negroes, in all about 75 men. A Britiſh officer his lady, and two children, and an American gentleman (of Baltimore) are paſſengers. She is called the Niger, is built of cedar by the Spaniards, was taken by the Britiſh two or three years ago, and ſold in Jamaica; ſhe mounts 24 guns, nine and twelve pounders, is coppered, well found, and is a remarkable fine veſſel. It appears ſhe has a large ſum of money on board as well as 30 hogſheads of ſugar and 15 puncheons of rum.

the crew have a great deal of money, and every one of them an American made trunk full of goods, clothes, &c. which it is ſuppoſed they have plundered.

One of the ſeamen on board the Conſtitution has ſworn, that ſeven months ago he belonged to a ſchooner from Portſmouth (N. H.) which was taken by a French privateer, on board of which the boatſwain of the Niger was an officer, who ſtripped him and the crew naked, and ſent them into Guadaloupe. They have behaved in a cruel manner to the paſſengers, whom they turned out of the cabin; and we underſtand had attempted to poiſon them by giving them drugs in their wine.

There was every reaſon to believe the ſhip was cruiſing, as ſhe was not conſigned to any perſon in Philadelphia, and it is ſuppoſed has different ſets of papers. They had Engliſh and national colors both bent, when boarded by the officers of the Conſtitution; they ſailed from Port Royal to Port Antonio with a few hands, and took the remainder on board at that place.

It alſo appears that they could not ſtay at Jamaica, in conſequence of a proclamation iſſued by the governor of Jamaica, of which the ſubjoined are the heads:

The commander in chief, has with the advice of the privy council, iſſued a proclamation, under the alien bill, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, ordering that after the firſt day of September next, all veſſels having French people on board arriving at Port Royal from St. Domingo, ſhall not be ſuffered to paſs the forts until the French paſſengers are carried on ſhore and examined with regard to their principles before John Ranſay, and Dennis O'Farrell, Eſqrs. appointed by the proclamation, commiſſioners of police, who will judge whether they are proper perſons to have certificates granted them to go at large in the iſland—And all French people of every deſcription now here, (denezens and naturalized ſubjects excepted) are to repair before the honorable John Jacques, Kean Oſborne, Simon Taylor, Henry Shirly and Alexander Shaw, Eſqrs. to be examined by them and to receive from them police tickets, otherwiſe to be conſidered improper perſons to reſide in this iſland; and every French perſon travelling in this iſland without a police ticket is to be taken up and carried before any juſtice of the peace, and in caſe of his or her not giving a ſatisfactory reaſon for his or her being without it, and the magiſtrate have reaſon to ſuppoſe he or ſhe is going about with ſiniſter views, to keep him or her in ſafe cuſtody, and ſend notice thereof to the commander in chief—

Lieutenant Claiborne is making preparations to receive the priſoners at Fort Norfolk, where they will be landed in two or three days.

By a gentleman paſſenger we learn, that the Niger, 3 days after ſhe was out, retook the outward bound Jamaica ſhips Favourite and Bonſhy Park, captured a ſhort time before by a French privateer, and ſent them into Port Antonio.

By the ſame gentleman we are alſo informed, that Jeremie was evacuated the 12th ult. by the Britiſh; and they had accounts at Jamaica, that they had alſo commenced the Evacuation of Cape Nichola Mole.

September 18.

The ſhip Niger (taken by the U. S. frigate Conſtitution, Capt. Nicholſon) lately and moſt probably now belongs to a gentleman, who previous to the evacuation of Port au Prince by the Engliſh, reſided and was a partner in a mercantile houſe here. At that time this gentleman had employment under the Britiſh Government either as commiſſary or contractor, and now reſides in or near Philadelphia, and his connections are of the moſt reſpectable mercantile intereſt. This veſſel was hired regularly for two years at leaſt by the Britiſh government; ſhe has alſo made one or two trading voyages ſince ſhe became Britiſh property, to Philadelphia, has repeatedly aſſiſted in convoying the American trade to and from the Mole and Jamaica, and once or twice to Philadelphia. She is well known to many people in this town, ſome of whom ſailed under her protection at a time American veſſels were not allowed by their own Government to defend themſelves. She has been expected at Philadelphia ſome time; and from the Kingſton papers appears to have been regularly advertiſed, and alſo cleared at the cuſtom-houſe according to the eſtabliſhed laws of that Iſland. It therefore is ſurpriſing what has induced the commander of the Conſtitution to ſeize the ſhip—Her motley crew is no proof of her ſailing with piratical intentions; nothing is more common for veſſels arriving from Jamaica than to be thus ſituated. Veſſels of war cruize under all kinds of colours—Neither of the above indicate any thing militating againſt the law of nations, nor is her recapturing the Jamaica ſhips Favourite and Buſhy Park, any thing but in her favour—What conſtitutes her guilt remains then to be determined. The crew, however, are ſaid to be put in irons—the veſſel is detained, that is the ſum of the ſtory; for what nobody knows.

Capt. N's intentions may have been, and certainly are praiſe worthy, but its to be feared on inveſtigation, his vigilance and bravery, in capturing this veſſel, may have placed him in a dilemma not very agreeable.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

The frigate United States, Commodore Barry, arrived on Thurſday laſt, at New-Caſtle, in ten days from Porto Rico.

The United States captured in the Weſt-Indies a ſchooner of 12 guns and 87 men, and a ſloop of 16 guns and 67 men; both belonging to Guadaloupe. One of the privateers threw her guns overboard. The Delaware is with the prizes.

Commodore Barry has proceeded to Trenton.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

We are happy in announcing, that on the 10th of Auguſt Mr. Gerry arrived at Portſmouth, in England, from France.

The rebellion in Ireland was terminating rapidly—Lord Cornwallis having adopted the moſt humane and conciliatory meaſures, towards the Inſurgents.

Mr. Gerry arrived in England, in the Sophia, armed ſhip; and may be expected in the United States hourly.

The ſpirited conduct of the United States towards France has been eulogized in every part of Europe: and, if we may judge from Talleyrand's laſt note to Mr. Gerry, has worked a due degree of contrition in the French government, at their nefarious meaſures. An open rupture is not expected.

NEWPORT, October 2.

The Brig *Rainbow*, of *New-York*, Capt. *Gardner*, arrived here Yeſterday, in 64 Days from *Gottenburg*. Capt. *Gardner* ſpoke a Britiſh Frigate *Auguſt* 5th, and two others *Auguſt* 11th, the Captains of which informed him that the *ſecond in Command* of *Buonaparte*'s Squadron had been taken by *Admiral Nelſon*—This is probably an Amplification of the reported Capture of *Tallien*, on his Way to join *Buonaparte*.

Capt. *Gardner* ſpoke Lat. 44: 51 N. Long. 48, W. *Sept.* 9th, the Ship *Franklin*, of *Boſton*, *E. Chaffee*, Maſter, 72 Days out from *St. Petersburg*, who ſailed in Company with the Ship *Minerva*, of *N. Bedford*, bound to *New-York*; Ship *America*, *Henſhaw*, of *N. York*—the Ship *Joſeph*, *Phelps*, to ſail in 4 Days for *N. York*; Ship *John*, *Ingraham*, to ſail in 8 Days for *Charleſton*; Ship *Sally*, *Lovell*, to ſail in 12 Days for *Boſton*; Ship *Lucy*, *Weeks*, for Ditto; Ship *Four Sisters*, for *Beverly*; Ship *Neptune*, *Weſt*, to ſail in 12 Days for *Providence*; Brig *Neptune*, to ſail in 10 Days for *Salem*; and a Number of other Veſſels, Names unknown.—Capt. *Gardner* ſailed in Company with the Brig *Mary*, of *Boſton*, Capt. *Hall*.

JOHN HAGADORN, Eſq; of South-Kingſton, is appointed Clerk to the Commiſſioners under the Act of Congreſs for the Valuation of Houſes, Lands, and Enumeration of Slaves, for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

MARRIED.]—In this Town, on Sunday Evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Bliſs, Mr. JOSIAH CROCHER SHAW, Merchant, to Miſs LYDIA BROWN, both of Little-Compton.

DIED.]—"At Norfolk, Virginia, Mr. BENJAMIN ATTWOOD, eldeſt Son of Mr. Sheffield Attwood, of this Town, Merchant, in the 22d Year of his Age, after a Sickneſs of three Days. The amiable Qualities of this worthy young Man, made him the ſincere and valuable Friend to his Relations, and the pleaſing Companion of his Friends and Acquaintance; he has left an amiable Partner, a Father, Brothers, Siſters, and Friends, to lament his early Departure from this tranſitory Life."

—At Providence, on Saturday Morning laſt, greatly regretted, WELCOME ARNOLD, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives of that Town in General Aſſembly.

—In New-York, of the prevailing Fever, Mr. ARCHIBALD M'LEAN, one of the Editors and Proprietors of the New-York Daily Gazette, &c.

*** *To make Room for M. Talleyrand's Letter to Mr. Gerry, we have been obliged to omit ſeveral Articles of Intelligence, &c. prepared for this Day's Paper.*

Providence, Sept. 5, 1798.

AT a Meeting of the Corporation of Rhode-Iſland College this Day, "*Voted unanimouſly*, That the Managers of the College Lottery be directed to proceed in the Drawing of the ſame on the Second Wedneſday in October enſuing; and that they continue to draw, *without Intermiſſion* till the preſent Claſs be completed."

GEORGE BENSON, Dep. Sec'ry.

N. B. Tickets in the above Lottery may be had of SIMEON MARTIN, Eſq; in Newport, any Time previous to the Drawing.

LOST,

THE firſt Volume of *Wooſtencraft*'s Hiſtorical and Moral View of the Origin and Progreſs of the French Revoultion: Alſo *Robertſon*'s Hiſtory of the Eaſt-Indies, one Volume.

The perſon, or perſons, poſſeſſed of them, are deſired to return them to BRNJ. PIERCE.

Newport, 1ſt October, 1798.

WE the underwritten, appointed by the Worſhipful Town-Council of Newport, Commiſſioners, to receive, examine and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JACOB ADAMS, late of Newport, deceaſed, Mariner, repreſented inſolvent—Notify ſaid Creditors to exhibit their Demands to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within one Year from the Date hereof.

SAMUEL GIBBS,
NICHOLAS WEBSTER.

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate abovementioned, are requeſted to pay them to

MERCY ADAMS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Newport, October 1, 1798.

FOR SALE,

A BRIGHT bay GELDING, 6 Years old, gentle and free from Tricks, pleaſant to ride, and would alſo ſuit a Lady—to be ſold on reaſonable Terms—Apply at Mr. HORSEFIELD'S, Tinman, in Thames-ſtreet.

1ſt October.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, September 25. 1798.

THE Creditors of JEREMIAH N. SANDS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Goldſmith, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Providence, on the laſt Monday in October next; then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

Witneſs,

FRA. D. CHANNING, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town-Council Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors againſt the Eſtate of JOB TABER, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; and Six Months longer being allowed for that Purpoſe, we hereby notify all concerned, to bring in their Accounts to us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within the abovefaid Time. HOLDER ALMY,
ABNER SOWLE.

Tiverton, Sept. 20, 1798.

the crew have a great deal of money, and every one of them an American made trunk full of goods, clothes, &c. which it is ſuppoſed they have plundered.

One of the ſeamen on board the Conſtitution has ſworn, that ſeven months ago he belonged to a ſchooner from Portſmouth (N. H.) which was taken by a French privateer, on board of which the boatſwain of the Niger was an officer, who ſtriped him and the crew naked, and ſent them into Guadaloupe. They have behaved in a cruel manner to the paſſengers, whom they turned out of the cabin; and we underſtand had attempted to poiſon them by giving them drugs in their wine.

There was every reaſon to believe the ſhip was cruiſing, as ſhe was not conſigned to any perſon in Philadelphia, and it is ſuppoſed has different ſets of papers. They had Engliſh and national colors both bent, when boarded by the officers of the Conſtitution; they ſailed from Port Royal to Port Antonio with a few hands, and took the remainder on board at that place.

It alſo appears that they could not ſtay at Jamaica, in conſequence of a proclamation iſſued by the governor of Jamaica, of which the ſubjoined are the heads:

The commander in chief, has with the advice of the privy council, iſſued a proclamation, under the alien bill, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, ordering that after the firſt day of September next, all veſſels having French people on board arriving at Port Royal from St. Domingo, ſhall not be ſuffered to paſs the forts until the French paſſengers are carried on ſhore and examined with regard to their principles before John Ranſay, and Dennis O'Farrell, Eſqrs. appointed by the proclamation, commiſſioners of police, who will judge whether they are proper perſons to have certificates granted them to go at large in the iſland—And all French people of every deſcription now here, (denezens and naturalized ſubjects excepted) are to repair before the honorable John Jacques, Kean Oſborne, Simon Taylor, Henry Shirly and Alexander Shaw, Eſqrs. to be examined by them and to receive from them police tickets, otherwiſe to be conſidered improper perſons to reſide in this iſland; and every French perſon travelling in this iſland without a police ticket is to be taken up and carried before any juſtice of the peace, and in caſe of his or her not giving a ſatisfactory reaſon for his or her being without it, and the magiſtrate have reaſon to ſuppoſe he or ſhe is going about with ſiniſter views, to keep him or her in ſafe cuſtody, and ſend notice thereof to the commander in chief-

Lieutenant Claiborne is making preparations to receive the priſoners at Fort Norfolk, where they will be landed in two or three days.

By a gentleman paſſenger we learn, that the Niger, 3 days after ſhe was out, retook the outward bound Jamaica ſhips Favourite and Bouſhy Park, captured a ſhort time before by a French privateer, and ſent them into Port Antonio.

By the ſame gentleman we are alſo informed, that Jeremie was evacuated the 12th ult. by the Britiſh; and they had accounts at Jamaica, that they had alſo commenced the D. cuation of Cape Nichola Mole.

September 18.

The ſhip Niger (taken by the U. S. frigate Conſtitution, Capt. Nicholſon) lately and moſt probably now belongs to a gentleman, who previous to the evacuation of Port au Prince by the Engliſh, reſided and was a partner in a mercantile houſe here. At that time this gentleman had employment under the Britiſh Government either as commiſſary or contractor, and now reſides in or near Philadelphia, and his connections are of the moſt reſpectable mercantile intereſt. This veſſel was hired regularly for two years at leaſt by the Britiſh government; ſhe has alſo made one or two trading voyages ſince ſhe became Britiſh property, to Philadelphia, has repeatedly aſſiſted in convoying the American trade to and from the Mole and Jamaica, and once or twice to Philadelphia. She is well known to many people in this town, ſome of whom ſailed under her protection at a time American veſſels were not allowed by their own Government to defend themſelves. She has been expected at Philadelphia ſome time; and from the Kingſton papers appears to have been regularly advertiſed, and alſo cleared at the cuſtom-houſe according to the eſtabliſhed laws of that Iſland. It therefore is ſurpriſing what has induced the commander of the Conſtitution to ſeize the ſhip—Her motley crew is no proof of her ſailing with piratical intentions; nothing is more common for veſſels arriving from Jamaica than to be thus ſituated. Veſſels of war cruize under all kinds of colours—Neither of the above indicate any thing militating againſt the law of nations, nor is her recapturing the Jamaica ſhips Favourite and Buſhy Park, any thing but in her favour—What conſtitutes her guilt remains then to be determined. The crew, however, are ſaid to be put in irons—the veſſel is detained, that is the ſum of the ſtory; for what nobody knows.

Capt. N's intentions may have been, and certainly are praiſe worthy, but its to be feared on inveſtigation, his vigilance and bravery, in capturing this veſſel, may have placed him in a dilemma not very agreeable.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.

The frigate United States, Commodore Barry, arrived on Thurſday laſt, at New-Caſtle, in ten days from Porto Rico.

The United States captured in the Weſt-Indies a ſchooner of 12 guns and 87 men, and a ſloop of 16 guns and 67 men; both belonging to Guadaloupe. One of the privateers threw her guns overboard. The Delaware is with the prizes.

Commodore Barry has proceeded to Trenton.

BOSTON, Sept. 29.

We are happy in announcing, that on the 10th of Auguſt Mr. Gerry arrived at Portſmouth, in England, from France.

The rebellion in Ireland was terminating rapidly—Lord Cornwallis having adopted the moſt humane and conciliatory meaſures, towards the Inſurgents.

Mr. Gerry arrived in England, in the Sophia, armed ſhip; and may be expected in the United States hourly.

The ſpirited conduct of the United States towards France has been eulogized in every part of Europe: and, if we may judge from Talleyrand's laſt note to Mr. Gerry, has worked a due degree of contrition in the French government, at their nefarious meaſures. An open rupture is not expected.

NEWPORT, October 2.

The Brig *Rainbow*, of *New-York*, Capt. *Gardner*, arrived here Yeſterday, in 64 Days from *Gottenburg*. Capt. *Gardner* ſpoke a Britiſh Frigate *Auguſt* 5th, and two others *Auguſt* 11th, the Captains of which informed him that the *ſecond in Command* of *Buonaparte*'s Squadron had been taken by *Admiral Nelſon*—This is probably an Amplification of the reported Capture of *Tallien*, on his Way to join *Buonaparte*.

Capt. *Gardner* ſpoke Lat. 44: 51 N. Long. 48, W. *Sept.* 9th, the Ship *Franklin*, of *Boſton*, *E. Chaffee*, Maſter, 72 Days out from *St. Petersburg*, who ſailed in Company with the Ship *Minerva*, of *N. Bedford*, bound to *New-York*; Ship *America*, *Henſhaw*, of *N. York*—the Ship *Joſeph*, *Phelps*, to ſail in 4 Days for *N. York*; Ship *John*, *Ingraham*, to ſail in 8 Days for *Charleſton*; Ship *Sally*, *Lovell*, to ſail in 12 Days for *Boſton*; Ship *Lucy*, *Weeks*, for Ditto; Ship *Four Sisters*, for *Beverly*; Ship *Neptune*, *Weſt*, to ſail in 12 Days for *Providence*; Brig *Neptune*, to ſail in 10 Days for *Salem*; and a Number of other Veſſels, Names unknown.—Capt. *Gardner* ſailed in Company with the Brig *Mary*, of *Boſton*, Capt. *Hall*.

JOHN HAGADORN, Eſq; of South-Kingſton, is appointed Clerk to the Commiſſioners under the Act of Congreſs for the Valuation of Houſes, Lands, and Enumeration of Slaves, for the Diſtrict of Rhode-Iſland.

MARRIED.]—In this Town, on Sunday Evening laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Bliſs, Mr. JOSIAH CROCHER SHAW, Merchant, to Miſs LYDIA BROWN, both of Little-Compton.

DIED.]—"At Norfolk, Virginia, Mr. BENJAMIN ATTWOOD, eldeſt Son of Mr. Sheffield Attwood, of this Town, Merchant, in the 22d Year of his Age, after a Sickneſs of three Days. The amiable Qualities of this worthy young Man, made him the ſincere and valuable Friend to his Relations, and the pleaſing Companion of his Friends and Acquaintance; he has left an amiable Partner, a Father, Brothers, Siſters, and Friends, to lament his early Departure from this tranſitory Life."

—At Providence, on Saturday Morning laſt, greatly regretted, WELCOME ARNOLD, Eſq; one of the Repreſentatives of that Town in General Aſſembly.

—In New-York, of the prevailing Fever, Mr. ARCHIBALD M'LEAN, one of the Editors and Proprietors of the New-York Daily Gazette, &c.

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SAMUEL GIBBS,
NICHOLAS WEBSTER.

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MERCY ADAMS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

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FOR SALE,

A BRIGHT bay GELDING, 6 Years old, gentle and free from Tricks, pleaſant to ride, and would alſo ſuit a Lady—to be ſold on reaſonable Terms—Apply at Mr. HORSEFIELD'S, Tinman, in Thames-ſtreet.

1ſt October.

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ABNER SOWLE.

Tiverton, Sept. 20, 1798.

TO DEATH.

Imitated from Verſes of the duc de Nivernois.

DEATH! I do not fear thee—
Death, I dare come near thee—
The preſent good, I always ſeize;
The preſent ill, I bear with eaſe.
I ne'er look back, on paſſing ſorrow—
I never tremble for to-morrow:
I ne'er from harmleſs pleaſure fly;
Nor fill the cup of joy too high.
What nature gives, I ne'er abuſe—
What nature wants, I ne'er refuſe.
Thus I ſecure my tranquil ſtate:
"Shun the extremes, and leave the reſt to fate."

From the POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

Not long ſince, two gentlemen Mr. B. D. and Mr. H. L. ſtood candidates for a ſeat in one of our Legiſlatures.—They were violently oppoſed to each other—however, by ſome artifice or another, Mr. D. got the election;—when he was returning home, much elated with his ſucceſs, he met a gentleman, an acquaintance of his—"Well," ſays D. I have got the election.—L. was no match for me—I'll tell you, how I ſtung him.—If there happened any Dutch voters, I could talk Dutch with them, *and there I had the advantage of him.*—If there were any Frenchmen, I could talk French with them, *and there I had the advantage of him.*—But as to L. he was a clever, honeſt, ſenſible little fellow."—"Yes, Sir," replies the gentleman, "*and there he had the advantage of you.*"

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A Frenchman was travelling, in one of the upper counties, not long ſince. He met one of our young men with his muſket and furniture going to attend a muſter. "Pray young man (ſays Monſieur) be you one *Ariſtocrat*, or one *Democrat?*" "Why, (replied the youth) I am *ſuperior* to *either*, I am an AMERICAN."

John Adams,

Leather Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c.&c.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Courſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Cash.

To be Sold, by

JAMES PERRY,

For Cash or ſhort Credit,

BROWN Sugar of an excellent Quality, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Havanna White Ditto, of the firſt Quality,
Good retailing Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
And Honey by the Barrel or Gallon.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Eſtate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, ſituate in Newport, on Rhode Iſland, and about Fifty Rods from the State Houſe, on Broad-ſtreet.—It conſiſts of one large, convenient Dwelling Houſe, in good Repair, which ſtands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with ſeveral other Lots on the oppoſite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and ſome other ſmall Tenements on ſaid Lots.—Said Premiſes will be ſold altogether, or in Parts, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer or Purchaſers.—For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe, lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo MOLASSES, of a ſuperior Quality, for Retailing.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers and the Public in general that he has juſt received and has for Sale at his Store in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS'S *a large and complete Aſſortment of* DRY GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, conſiſting of*

SUPERFINE and 2d Broad-cloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Loteſtrings; Taffenies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto with a Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold, by

William Douglaſs,

At his Shop, in BROADWAY very cheap for CASH.

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muſlin.

150 Weight of the beſt Eſſence of Spruce.

Alſo, a general and good Aſſortment of Weſt India GOODS, and a large Aſſortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.
Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Fine and ſuperfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.
Hyſon TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.
Bohea TEA, by the Half Cheſt.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 140 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a faſt Sailer, and fit for a Packet: One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Caſh.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches.—He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL CROSS, late of Charleſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

ANNE CROSS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Charleſtown, Sept. 16, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt taſteful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown,	Do.	Do.
Whiting,	Do.	Do.
Stone Yellow,	Spruce Do.	
Red Lead,	Patent Yellow,	
Verdigreaſe,	Pruſſian Blue,	
Gold Leaf,	Silver Do	

Litharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Braſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

TO BE SOLD,

The FERRY on Eaſton's Point (commonly called the Point-Ferry) and the Ferry anſwering to it on Conanicut; together with the two Boats, the Wharves, Stores, Buildings, and Land belonging to them—At the Point Ferry, there are two Wharves, with a Range of Stores on each of them, and a Ferry Houſe, with a Garden belonging to it:—Alſo, a large Houſe-Lot, adjoining the Wanton-Eſtate, having a Front of 99 Feet, and being about 115 Feet in Depth.—On the Conanicut Side, beſides the Wharf, there is a large convenient Ferry-Houſe, lately built, and in perfect Repair, with Four Acres of good Land belonging to it. The above Property will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, by

ABRAHAM R. ELLERY.
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Beſt St. Peterſburgh clean Hemp.
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Jamaica Sugar, Windward Iſland Rum and Molaſſes per Hogſhead.
Beſt French Brandy and Holland Gin, fourth Proof, per Butt.
New-England Rum, by the Hogſhead, or Cargo, on ſhort Notice.
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Alſo, Sixteen Acres of good Land, within One Hundred Rods of the ſame.

JOSEPH ALLEN.

Newport, Auguſt 20,

TO DEATH.

Imitated from Verſes of the duc de Nivernois.

DEATH! I do not fear thee—
Death, I dare come near thee—
The preſent good, I always ſeize;
The preſent ill, I bear with eaſe.
I ne'er look back, on paſſing ſorrow—
I never tremble for to-morrow:
I ne'er from harmleſs pleaſure fly;
Nor fill the cup of joy too high.
What nature gives, I ne'er abuſe—
What nature wants, I ne'er refuſe.
Thus I ſecure my tranquil ſtate:
"Shun the extremes, and leave the reſt to fate."

From the POUGHKEEPSIE JOURNAL.

Not long ſince, two gentlemen Mr. B. D. and Mr. H. L. ſtood candidates for a ſeat in one of our Legiſlatures.—They were violently oppoſed to each other—however, by ſome artifice or another, Mr. D. got the election;—when he was returning home, much elated with his ſucceſs, he met a gentleman, an acquaintance of his—"Well," ſays D. I have got the election.—L. was no match for me—I'll tell you, how I ſlung him.—If there happened any Dutch voters, I could talk Dutch with them, *and there I had the advantage of him.*—If there were any Frenchmen, I could talk French with them, *and there I had the advantage of him.*—But as to L. he was a clever, honeſt, ſenſible little fellow."—"Yes, Sir," replies the gentleman, "*and there he had the advantage of you.*"

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A Frenchman was travelling, in one of the upper counties, not long ſince. He met one of our young men with his muſket and furniture going to attend a muſter. "Pray young man (ſays Monſieur) be you one *Ariſtocrat*, or one *Democrat?*" "Why, (replied the youth) I am *ſuperior* to *either*, I am an AMERICAN."

John Adams,

Leather Dreſſer and Glover,

Reſpectfully informs the Public,

THAT he has removed from his Shop, in Tanner-ſtreet, to that formerly occupied by Mr. AZARIAH ALBRO, in Broad-ſtreet, at the ſign of the Buck and Gloves; where he continues to carry on the Leather-Dreſſing Buſineſs, in its various Branches.

He keeps conſtantly for Sale, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves, of different Qualities, by the Dozen or ſingle Pair.—Alſo, Deer-Skin; white Calf and Lamb Skins, for welting; Waſh-Leather, for Breeches Linings; Hat and Spinning Wool, of different Qualities, &c.&c.

John Baker

Reſpectfully informs the Public, that he continues his Buſineſs as uſual, and has for Sale, at his Store, formerly occupied by Mr. STEPHEN PIERCE, at the Head of Baniſter's Wharf,

BRANDY by the Pipe, Quarter Caſk and Gallon, 1ſt, 2d, and 4th Proof
Weſt India Rum, by the Barrel or Gallon.
New England Rum by the Barrel or Gallon.
Geneva by the Barrel or Gallon.
Brown Sugar by the Barrel.
White Spaniſh Flote by Do.
Loaf Sugar by the Hundred or Loaf.
Flour by the Barrel, fine and ſuperfine.
Souchong Tea, by the Dozen or lb.
A general Aſſortment of Glaſs Ware.
Liverpool Crockery Ware, conſiſting of beſt printed, enamel'd, pencil'd, and common Ditto.
An elegant Aſſortment Morocco Shoes.
Coarſe and Fine Salt.

Alſo, a Variety of other Articles, in the Grocery Line, which he will diſpoſe of at a reduced Price for Caſh.

To be Sold, by

JAMES PERRY,

For Caſh or ſhort Credit,

BROWN Sugar of an excellent Quality, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Havanna White Ditto, of the firſt Quality,
Good retailing Molaſſes, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
And Honey by the Barrel or Gallon.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1798.

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable Eſtate, late the Property of CALEB EARL, ſituate in Newport, on Rhode Iſland, and about Fifty Rods from the State Houſe, on Broad-ſtreet.—It conſiſts of one large, convenient Dwelling Houſe, in good Repair, which ſtands on a Lot of about One Acre of Land, which has been improved as a Garden, in which there is a good Well of Water, with ſeveral other Lots on the oppoſite Side of the Street, which has been improved as a Meadow, and cuts about Six Tons of Hay yearly; with a Stable, and ſome other ſmall Tenements on ſaid Lots.—Said Premiſes will be ſold altogether, or in Parts, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſer or Purchaſers.—For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, living on the Premiſes.

JOB CHALONER.

Newport, 6th Month, 16th, 1798.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT; a few Bags of ANNISEED, a Quantity of excellent MUSTARD in Bottles, a ſmall Aſſortment of GLASS WARE of ſuperior Quality, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

A Quantity of excellent Spaniſh SEGARS.

For Sale, by

THOMAS HANDY,

At the Sugar-Houſe, lately improved by Meſſieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,

Single and double-refined,

and Lump Sugar, by the Quantity, or ſingle Loaf.—Alſo MOLASSES, of a ſuperior Quality, for Retailing.

Robert Lawton

Reſpectfully acquaints his Cuſtomers and the Public in general, that he has juſt received, and has for Sale at his Store, in Thames-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. GEORGE GIBBS's a large and complete Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching Season, conſiſting of

SUPERFINE and 2d Broadcloths, and Caſſimeres; a great Variety of Fancy Veſting; Coatings; Baizes; Flannels; Elaſticks and Plains; Calicoes and Chintzes; Sattins; Modes; Loteſtrings; Taffanies, &c. &c.

Alſo, Ladies' Satin, Beaver and Common HATS; Gentlemens', Yeoman and Crown Ditto; low priz'd Mens' and Boys' Ditto with a Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold, by

William Douglaſs,

At his Shop, in BROADWAY, very cheap for CASH,

ABOUT 600 ready made SHIRTS and SHEETS (Linen and Muſlin.

150 Weight of the beſt Eſſence of Spruce.

Alſo, a general and good Aſſortment of Weſt India GOODS, and a large Aſſortment of MOROCCO SHOES.

To be Sold, by

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

WEST-INDIA and New-England RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
BRANDY and GENEVA, by the Pipe or Barrel.
Good MOLASSES, for Retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Brown SUGAR, by the Hogſhead or Barrel.
Fine and Superfine FLOUR, by the Barrel.
Hyſon TEA, by the Dozen, or Pound.
Bohea TEA, by the Half Cheſt.

On COMMISSION.

A Schooner of 62 Tons Burthen, will carry 240 Barrels, One Year old, completely rigged; with 3 Cables and Anchors, a faſt Sailer, and fit for a Packet: One Half or the Whole to be Sold, or, if not, will take a Freight to any Part of the United States, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

Sundry Dwelling Houſes, ſituate in different Parts of this Town, Cheap for Caſh.

He carries on the Baking Buſineſs in all its Branches.—He has on Hand, a Quantity of Ship and Cabin Bread, cheaper than any imported of equal Quality. He gives the higheſt Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

ALL Perſons having any Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL CROSS, late of Charleſtown, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment to

ANNE CROSS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Charleſtown, Sept. 16, 1798.

HOLMES WEAVER,

CABINET and CHAIR-MAKER,

Informs the Citizens of Newport, and its Vicinity,

THAT he has taken a SHOP, in MEETING-STREET, a little Northward of the Mercury Printing-Office, where he carries on the above Buſineſs, in all its various Branches.

He flatters himſelf, that an anxious Solicitude to pleaſe, will inſure him the Patronage of a generous Public, in an Art conducive to Elegance:—Aſſuring them they ſhall be ſupplied, with every Article in his Line, as cheap as can be procured (of an equal Quality) in New-York or Philadelphia.

The moſt faſhionable and approved Patterns ſhall be conſtantly procured, and neatly executed.

All Kinds of inlaid and ornamental Work, done in the moſt fanciful Manner.

Likewiſe—beautiful Japan Varniſhing done in the moſt reduced Prices; which is the higheſt and moſt tranſparent Poliſh, hitherto invented.

☞ The above Varniſh may be applied to old Furniture, without the Trouble of removing it.

Linſeed-Oil & Painter's Colours.

James Cahoone & Son,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED-OIL, boil'd and unboil'd, per Caſk or Gallon,
Beſt London White Lead, per Caſk or ſmaller Quantity,

Spaniſh Brown,	Do.	Do.
Whiting,	Do.	Do.
Stone Yellow,	Spruce Do.	
Red Lead,	Patent Yellow,	
Verdigreaſe,	Pruſſian Blue,	
Gold Leaf,	Silver Do.	

Letharge, White Vitriol, Painter's Braſhes, Camel's Hair Pencils, Spirits of Turpentine, Varniſh, black Varniſh of a ſuperior Quality for Veſſels, Roſin, Tar, &c. &c.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil, or dry, properly prepared.

By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant Cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient Quantity of Colours for any Work, on the ſhorteſt Notice, with Directions given therewith.

Alſo—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, Window Glaſs—and Putty.

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